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THE
C O C K E R.

PRICE 3s. 6d. in Boards.

THE
COCKER

Price 9s. 6d. in Board.

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THE
COCKER:

HUMBLY INSCRIBED TO THOSE.
GENTLEMEN
WHO ARE
AMATEURS OF THE GAME COCK,
THAT PRODIGY OF BRITISH VALOUR.

BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN IN THE HABIT OF
BREEDING THESE EIGHT AND TWENTY YEARS.



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COCKER



PREFACE.

THE breeding and fighting of cocks hath long been a favourite amusement on this island, an attempt, therefore, to fix its origin by tedious quotations, will now be deemed unnecessary. I have therefore confined this subject to the events and improvements of modern times. It has been admitted, that cocking was never more at its zenith than when a M——l and a S——y were engaged in some of the first matches in this kingdom. They were in possession
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of a greater number of good cocks, than any other two gentlemen of the sod. And from whence did this extraordinary superiority arise? but from a method peculiar to themselves;—which method has been kept a secret from the public. I am confident there were no such cocks for many years, as one sort of Mr. M——l's, whose feather is not now a favourite with amateurs. These cocks were much esteemed in the neighbourhood where I resided for a considerable time; and, until they were injudiciously crossed, they had not their match. The superiority of these fowls naturally roused the exertions of those who were anxious to stand foremost in this favourite pursuit, and every enquiry was made of those who were concerned in breeding them; but as they acted from the dictates of others, and had no will of their own, no information could be procured to proceed upon.

I was

I was well convinced that no circumstance could aid success so well as practice, governed by nice observation, and an opportunity of receiving information from repeated trials; whereby to form a criterion to fix the judgment. This established, fowls (that agreed to these general remarks made) were procured at a great expence from various parts of the kingdom; and the produce therefrom carried with them the strongest conviction of their being well attended to. It seems necessary that gentlemen, who are anxious to have good fowls, should take as much pleasure in the breeding as they do in the fighting; for without this, they cannot expect to obtain any compleat breed, or number of fowls.

The number of good cocks, when compared with those of an opposite description, being so very small; induced me to lay the following pages before the public: from whom

whom I must crave an indulgent perusal, and a generous excuse for any impropriety of style which may meet their observation. If any thing contained therein should be found useful, and worthy of their approbation, it will give infinite pleasure to

THE AUTHOR.



The



The COCKER.

To BREEDERS.

IT has been a ruling foible in too many that have come under my knowledge, of being attached to a single cock of a days fight or match, that has exhibited wonderful feats of courage and heel; for although condition will not give heel, yet it very much promotes courage, insomuch as to carry an indifferent bred cock through an amazing contest.

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There have been frequent instances of half-bred cocks that have been very bloody heelers, which have led young cockers to suppose them terrible cocks, and induced them (without any other recommendation) to breed from them, and which very frequently involves them in a variety of mistakes.

In order then to avoid this strange partiality, if they attend cockings in general, they will have an opportunity of seeing a number of well-bred brothers, whose mode of fighting and supporting a well contested battle, stamps upon their prowess, that of steady fighters, good heelers, ready mouths and deep game. It would be arrogance in me to lay any particular restrictions upon my readers, to bias their choice in respect to their favourite feathers; but, in all my breeding and knowledge of cocks, black reds have been the best constitutioned, as well

well as the best feathered. Gentlemen should endeavour to obtain one or more such cocks, whose originality are well known and whose breed have stood the test of experience. It may be difficult to procure such, but interest or money will generally prevail. If hens or pullets are not to be obtained, they must be equally cautious in procuring them from other sorts similar in feather, constitution, &c.



BREEDING.

BREEDING.

GENTLEMEN who have been in the habit of breeding, may have, from keeping the old brood too long together, brought their cocks to a stand still: when by a judicious mode of keeping in and in, that circumstance might not have taken place.

The author, therefore, humbly offers his opinion, how to avoid it. First, it is generally admitted, that a cock is in his full prime and vigour at two years old. But how frequently we find that favourite cocks are continued with sisters or other hens, until the whole are five or six years old.

If this opinion is granted, the impropriety of continuing them three or four years beyond

yond that period, may account for the many flow and inactive cocks so frequently met with.

In order to judge of the constitution of the brood cock that you mean to select for the purpose of breeding,—he should have every apparent feature of health; such as a ruddy complexion—his feathers close and short, not cold or dry—flesh firm and compact—full breasted, yet taper and thin behind—full in girth—well coupled, lofty and spiring—a good thigh—the beam of his leg very strong—a quick large eye—strong beak, crooked and big at setting on—not more than two years old with early pullets, or a blooming stag with two year old hens,—and when a cock, with pullets of his getting, for the next year. This I have always found to answer. Should recommend March, April, and May, to propagate. In the choice of your hens, let them be rightly

C

plumed

plumed to your cock—not large but round bodyed—lofty neck—short and close feathered—and in every respect suitable to your cock, that they may invariably breed black reds, or whatever feather your original fowls are.

And by a steady adherence to chusing the darkest chickens of both, you will ever have cocks of the best feather and constitution.

Ever avoid breeding from cock or hen that differ in feather essentially from your old brood. I should recommend from four to six pullets or hens as great a number as should be put to a cock (probably only four to a stag,) and should always prefer a maiden cock to a faught one of the same sort: the former suffers no inconvenience in being fed and tendered from hot meals, close covering, clipping, ruffled in their tempers, receiving unknown injuries, whereby the intention of breeding may be materially injured. On the

the contrary they are endowed with nature's best gifts, and of course best calculated to answer the desired end.

After having made a judicious choice of your brood, I should advise their being put together as early as possible, that the cock may be perfectly at ease on his walk; that he may have ample time of ingratiating himself with his new acquaintances. Every Gentleman has an opportunity of selecting places for breeding where they can experience as little interruption by dogs &c. as possible; and where good water and shade may be enjoyed: The situation of such places should not admit of a possibility of any other cock interfering with his hens (am apprehensive the failure of brothers in the same hatch frequently arises from the want of sufficient caution on this head) and on no account suffer any hen different in breed, (although in feather and goodness) to be turned
down

down with any set of sisters. For, notwithstanding every caution in selecting eggs, in such circumstances you may be deceived or held dubious, and ruin every well projected plan.

The saving of eggs too early has occasioned such errors as time only can correct. Therefore, not to admit even of a doubt, have them early together. It is not in the compass of practice to avoid every particular inconvenience that arises in breeding, or I could wish that every hen could lay distinct, that the eggs might be marked differently, and of course hatched under separate hens: for every sister may not enjoy an equal share of good health. But in order to prevent as much as possible such mistakes,—I once more urge your utmost caution in choosing the best feathered, and finest you have in health and shape, and breed as close as directed.

'Tis

'Tis doubtless an absurd opinion to think any breed incestuous that springs from the brute creation ; it therefore has been strongly recommended to breed from father and daughter, or mother and son, or brother and sister, which is termed full blood. I have also known the breed exceeding fine, where the brood hens and cock are all out of a hen, but got by a different cock ; or where the brood cock and hens are got by the same cock, but out of a different hen. Though I most approve of the former ; the hen's strain being generally allowed to be superiour and more certain than the cock's.

If your brood places are at a distance from your house, or place where you mean your old game hens to sit, great care should be taken that your eggs, in being conveyed away, are not cracked or shaken, but made compact and firm for carriage. As eggs are best marked when gathered, ever on these

D

occasions

occasions have pen and red ink about you, that you may mark each egg with some character known to yourself, with the day of the month on each : for as you may not always have broody hens ready, this method will point out to you to set or destroy them, according to the time they may have been on hand. I have generally kept mine in bran, and turned them every two days ; for by lying too long in one position, the yolks will frequently decay and destroy the prolific power. It frequently happens that some eggs are smaller than others, and ill-formed, and therefore should be rejected ; for all mis-shaped eggs will produce defective birds.

A few years will provide you a sufficient number of old game hens to set, and on no account be prevailed on to use any other. Old hens are always more steady in sitting than pullets, and more industrious and careful

ful of their young. Their places for sitting should be as private as possible, free from any annoyance, and as separate as your situations will admit of. They should be frequently examined, to see that they are not laid to, as well as to observe that the hens have not left them.

It has been recommended to supply them with food &c. near them, to prevent their being too long off. Whatever is most natural, I should think most conducive to the intent, and therefore have suffered them to come off to enjoy good water with feed always at a certain place, with any other enjoyment they are in search after. It is a good regular method to chalk over the place where they sit, that it may keep in your mind, the day they should hatch, and of course make you attentive to see that the eggs are perfectly right as to number, mark, &c. and to remove the chipped ones, as well

as

as the chickens which are hatched, until the whole are at hand. You will then return them to the hen in such place as you may have for the purpose (boarded floors are best,) keeping them on such food as every breeder is acquainted with, and continue them there according to the clemency of the weather and the strength of the chickens.

As several hatches may be in the same place, never delay marking them when first brought into the rooms with some one of the marks usually put upon them, in order to discriminate their sorts, as well as to enter them in the manner set forth in the book for that purpose, previous to your leaving the room. If you have plenty of yard room, a great many chickens should be kept until such time as the hens may leave them; and at that juncture you will do well to get them into farm yards, where you will have frequent

frequent opportunities of seeing them, and at a proper time to make choice of those well-shaped chickens you mean to preserve. Those you intend to make away with, endeavour to see them properly disposed off yourself, and by no means give pullets or cockerels to those who rear them.

Previous to your putting them to walks, I should advise your having them up for about fourteen days, that you may cut their combs and wattles, and handle them once a day during their being up: this will not only inure them to the crow of others, but will make them come to better when up to be fed, and to their meat with more facility than cocks unaccustomed thereto; it will also make them less liable to shy. Before you send them out, number your pens from number one to the number you have up, with the person's name they are to go to; and, having your book ready, enter them as

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directed,

directed, being particular as to their marks and colours, with any other natural mark they may have, and ticket your bags according to the pens when sent. A regularity of this kind will save much trouble.

Your utmost care and attention must be exerted to procure good walks; for half-bred fowl in a well-furnished walk, will beat the best game when starved or pined; and hand-strewed walks generally bring on an inactive sloth. Therefore the procuring good walks is absolutely necessary and conducive to the welfare and constitution of your cocks. All town walks should be rejected, and there are few walks in villages, where houses are near to each other, worth occupying. The best are those whose situations are distant, and where plenty of corn and water abound. Grass walks with corn are to be preferred to clay-bound fields; the latter defacing their glossy plumes.

Where

Where a great number of walks are wanted the practice of running stags with cocks is unavoidable ; and where there is plenty of room, the inconveniency is not very great ; but it should be prevented when practicable. People who are curious in their walks would wish they neither saw nor heard a cock crow ; for it not only frets and teazes them, so as to cause them to lose much of their flesh, but destroys that martial fire and spirit, when habituated to the frequent annoyance of stags.

Gentlemen who fight for considerable sums cannot be too cautious in the choice of their stags, when they are to be sent out to clear walks, to see that they have no natural imperfections : for the occupying of walks with such, is not only an increase of expence, but a real disappointment ; as it frequently happens, for want of such nice observation, that they are reckoning upon
more

more fine cocks than they are actually in possession of.

To mention a few of these imperfections may not be amiss, although they are generally well known: Such as flat sided—short legged—crooked or indented breast—thin thighs—short thin neck—imperfect eye—duck and short footed—or unhealthful.—Any of these may be easily seen, when up for the purpose of cutting and handling.

Cocks that are well formed and lofty have an amazing advantage over the disproportioned; the latter carrying with them much useless weight. High bearing fowls will always have the advantage over low setting cocks.

Trials are absolutely necessary;—cocks vary so much in constitution from one period to another. How far a fair trial can be had

had from cocks that are imperfect (such are frequently chosen for that purpose) must be left to the choice of every breeder: I shall therefore only here observe that a trial of stags is very indeterminate; for they may be excellent in stags and very indifferent in cocks.

The variety of cocks bred in this kingdom, and the opinions of men being as various, it is difficult to say what sort to commend in preference to another; for in one part of the country they are partial to Piles, in others to

Black reds	Gingers
Silver black breasted ducks	Birchin ducks
Dark greys	Mealy greys
Spangles	Red duns
Blacks	Furnaces
Pole-cats	Custards
Cuckoos	

In all of which good birds are to be found.

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But

But we are all too prone to change; and our choice is frequently attracted to make trials of cocks, which are every now and then exhibited to our view, without any regard to the similitude of feather, constitution, or any other concomitant to render the crosses uniform: for frequently reds are put to greys, birchens to piles, and all contrarieties imaginable, which produce the many-coloured fowls you see in every match.

Your Pheasant breasted reds,
Your Large spot breasted reds,
Your Blotched breasted reds,
are all from some inaccuracy of breeding.

The Turkey breasted grey,
The Large marbled breasted grey,
The Large spot breasted grey,
have a cross that do not belong to the true
Greys.

The

The Shady breasted birchen duck,
The Streaky breasted birchen duck,
The marble breasted birchen duck,
have a cross different from the true birchen ducks.

How seldom we see either piles, gingers, mealies, yellow greys, blacks, polecats, furnaces, custards, or cuckoos, but what are soft feathered and tender constitutioned.

Breeders seem to be aware that these are not the feather to abide by, and therefore they are not so generally found. On the contrary

Dark reds,
Dark black breasted reds,
Dark black breasted beazy birchen,
Dark black breasted birchen ducks,
Dark black breasted greys, and
Red duns

are for feather, constitution, and bone far preferable.

preferable. These once in your possession, you may always keep such, by weeding your pullets that vary in feather from your original hens, and making use of the stag most resembling your brood cock. Perhaps my impartiality may be called in question, but practice and nice observation will lead to the truth of these remarks.



REMARKS

*REMARKS ON THE CHANGE
IN CONSTITUTION.*

IF your fowls degenerate in constitution, you will endeavour to furnish your ideas with such circumstances, as were most likely to bring on the cause. Perhaps from having bred too many years from the same cock and hens; your cock having lost much blood in fighting, and otherwise rendered unfit; or he may have been injured upon his walk, either by fighting when young or picking up something that has proved detrimental to his health; or it may arise from some natural defect. Some cocks are frequently bred from after being fed, without

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being

being fought, and seldom (if ever) recover their usual bloom.

In my remarks respecting this degeneracy, I would wish to be understood that the breed of fowls has enjoyed a series of good constitution, and that they have been in every respect undeniable, and it becomes an object to continue in the same breed without an absolute cross. In such case, your inquiries and researches after this defect must be general. If it proceeds from the first recited cause, that of having continued to breed too long from the same cock and hens, you of course discontinue that practice (ever detrimental when pursued) and from a remove too distant from the change in the same fowls, make a cautious choice from your two or three year old cocks, and put them to the most healthful and blooming of your two year old hens, and I doubt not but
in

in them you will experience their wonted constitution. Next year put a stag with the same hens, and reject in toto those fowls that the defect was first found in. From any of the other causes, if you are particularly attentive, you can scarcely avoid knowing or seeing such circumstances, and of course avoid making use of any fowls under such predicament.



A FEW

*A FEW REMARKS ON STEADY
BREEDING.*

The cheshire piles have always been favorites with the gentlemen of the sod;—and for the best of reasons:—you have in them every thing that constitutes good fighters. They are lofty, well shaped, and good game; and perhaps their feathers as little objectionable, taking them in the whole, as the most regular cocks in this kingdom.

The breeder of these fowls has continually and invariably for many years pursued a steady and uniform conduct in keeping them to themselves. Even the light piles have been kept separate from the dark, and
by

by judiciously putting them together, he has established the reputation of the well known Cheshire piles.

Mr. R—— has not split upon the rock which many breeders have, and still continue to do; but steadily endeavours to amend any deficiency in these fowls, by a well managed choice of the whole. The breeder of these fowls has very liberally obliged several gentlemen with stags and cocks, but, from what cause I know not, they have never succeeded. Perhaps Cheshire may be more conducive to their constitution, than any other county; and I am fully persuaded, that circumstance contributes much to their excellency. We have but few instances where a set of cocks have been so regularly kept up and continued, as these; for such is the instability of many, that they no sooner are in possession of a

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number

number of good cocks, than they relinquish the pursuit, and a regular set of fowls gets distributed into a variety of hands, and of course lost.

There are a great many breeders in the country I now reside in, whose engagements in cocking have been numerous and frequent; and yet there are but few good cocks: the cause of which may be attributed to some of the errors I have taken the liberty of pointing out. A gentleman of Mansfield bids fair to have some of the first fowls in this country, or perhaps any other, if he continues to breed as he has done for the last three years. These are black reds, and although the piles are dangerous cocks, yet the reds are equal in heel, and superiour in constitution. Notwithstanding the encomiums upon the Cheshire piles, I by no means recommend their feather to those
who

who are not in possession of them, nor have been for some time; but bring them forward as an instance of what may be perfected, by stability and a steady adherence to whatever sort a breeder may be attached to.



ON

**ON THE NECESSITY OF MAKING
TRIALS.**

THE mode of trial varies as much as any circumstance in the routine of breeding. Those who breed but few, implicitly rely upon them from one period to another. Others content themselves with a trial of stags, or from some imperfect cock, taken from his walk and immediately devoted for trial,—perhaps matched with a cock considerably heavier than himself, turned down without spurs, contesting a trial under every disadvantage,—and this only to know if he is good game. The fallacy of such proofs is too notorious to be relied on; I hope therefore

fore to be excused in making the following observations. Those on their first onset in breeding, who have to contend with various forts, should not hazard a match without having a regular private trial, of such fair cocks, from whose actions they may form a proper judgment of the whole. In this trial they ought to be fed with the same caution as those in a match, abating no one circumstance whatever; and where a great many are bred, they may be nearly matched, so as to be put in the same situation with those which are meant to be depended upon; and so on until the whole of them are cut up. If this is not complied with, it cannot be esteemed a fair trial.

It may be necessary to explain to some of my readers, what is expected from a fair trial. Cocks proving good game denote only a part of their excellency: for they may be good game, and yet want actions to

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support

support it, without which they must ever be deemed imperfect. They should be close hitters, bloody heelers, steady fighters, good mouths, and come to every point. A hasty fighter frequently indicates cowardice; and it is a bad sign to see them crouch and give their heads away: nor is a shifty cock to be admired, notwithstanding they may sometimes win. There are cocks even in the extremity of death that will shew you the goodness of their intentions, even so much as to render themselves dangerous. Brothers will not prove equally good,—the actions of some are much superiour to others; yet if close bred from a regular set of sifers, any little apparent want of constitution should not suffer them to run away.

A few years ago, some friends thought it necessary to make a cross with a set of favourite hens, then well known by the appellation of the old cross-marked sort. They
were

were given to understand, that cocks similar in feather &c. and long in favourite repute, would fight at Nottingham. These consisted of six full brothers, fine, lofty, bony cocks; four out of the six fought, and in such a stile of excellence, that, exclusive of their previous recommendation, it was thought prudent to purchase the other two unmatched. Notwithstanding every circumstance was enjoyed which could contribute to the welfare of breeding, out of one hundred two year old cocks, there was not one good cock from the whole. One of the two cocks died rotten, the other was cut up, and an excellent cock he was, although struggling under a bad constitution. A brother to these cocks, after being struck blind with fighting, was purchased by a gentleman in London, lately deceased, which proved equally unfortunate in breeding, without any evident design in the proprietor to deceive. They had the strongest proof
to

to the contrary,—that of their being for many years equal to any, if not superiour to most; and that the change took place the year they bred from them. The result of their enquiries was, that they had continued to breed too many years from the same cock and hens. This shews the impropriety of such conduct, and the absolute necessity of frequent trials.



ON THE LAWS AND ORDERS OF
COCKING.

*These regulations have received the sanction of the
Cock-pit Royal.*

It has been agreed, that on the weighing morning, the person whose chance it is to weigh last, is to set his cocks and number his pens, both mains and byes, and leave the key of the pens upon the weighing table: or the other party, if he pleases, may put a lock on the door, before any cock is put into the scale; and after the first set of cocks are weighed, a person appointed by the party that weighed first, shall go into the other's pens, to see that no other cocks are

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weighed

weighed but what are so set and numbered, provided they are within the articles of weight specified in the match; but if not, they are to take the following cock or cocks, till the whole number of main and bye cocks are weighed through.

This being done, you are to proceed to match them as speedily as possible, beginning at the least weight first, and so on progressively; yet equal or nearest weights are to be separated, provided that by such separation, a greater number of battles can be brought about, but not otherwise.

All blanks, that is, choice of cocks, are to be filled up on the weighing day, and the battles divided, and struck off for each Day's play, as agreed upon. The cocks weighing the least are to fight the first day, and so upwards.

At

At the time agreed on for fighting, the first cocks are to be brought into the pit by the feeders, or their assistants; they are then to be examined, to see that they answer to the marks and colours specified in the match bill. Afterwards they are to be given to the setters to, who, after chopping them in hand, give them to the gentlemen who are called masters of the Match, and, for distinction's sake, always sit opposite each other; and who turn them down upon the mat.

The setters-to are not to touch the cocks when they are on the mat, unless they hang to it or get close to the edge of the pit, until they leave off fighting so long as a person can tell forty. Such an interval occurring, the setters-to are to make their nearest way to the cocks; and, as soon as they have taken them up, carry them into the middle of the pit, and immediately put them upon their

their legs, beak to beak ; and not touch them any more, till they have refused fighting as long as the teller of the law can count ten gradually, unless they are on their backs, or hung in each other, or in the mat: they are then to set-to again in the same manner as before, and continue it till one cock refuses fighting ten several times, one after another ; when this happens, the battle is decided in favour of the cock that fought within the law.

When it so falls out, that both cocks refuse to fight while the law is telling, a fresh cock must be hovelled and brought upon the mat as soon as possible: the setters-to are then to toss up to see which cock is to be set-to first, when that which is last must be taken up, but not carried off the pit. The hovelled cock is then to be put down to the other, five separate times, telling ten between each setting-to, being the long law,
fo

so on their both refusing, the law is to be equally divided between them, as they are both entitled to it alike.

Another way of deciding a battle, is, if a person offers to lay ten pounds to a crown, that is, if he is thought capable of paying it, if he loses; or if he stakes his money upon the mat, and no person takes it up before the teller tells forty, and cries out three separate times, "will any one take it," it is the cock's battle that the odds are laid on. But the setters-to are not to touch the cocks whilst the forty is telling, unless either of them are hung in the mat, or on his back, or both hung together. If a cock should die before the long law is told out, though he fought in the law and the other did not, he loses the battle; for there cannot be a better rule for a cock's winning his battle, than his killing his adversary within the time allowed him by the laws.

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There are often disputes with the setters-to, as well as with the spectators, especially in setting-to in the long law, as both cocks often refuse fighting till four, five, or more times are told; then they begin telling from that cock's fighting, and counting but once refused; but they should continue their number on until one cock has refused ten times: for when the law is begun to be told, it is for both cocks; for if one cock fights within the long law and the other not, it is a battle to the cock that fought, counting from the first setting-to.

All disputes concerning bets, or the battles being won or lost, ought to be decided by the spectators; for if the bets are not paid, nor the battles determined according to the judgment then given, it will be a good evidence in law, if an action is brought for the recovery of such bets.

The

The crowning and mantling of a cock, or fighting at the hand of the setter-to, before he is put to the other cock, or breaking from his antagonist, is not fair, nor allowed to be a fight.



THE

ARTICLES of agreement made the
day of one thousand
seven hundred and between

First the said parties have agreed, that each of them shall produce, shew, and weigh at the _____ on the _____ day of _____ beginning at the hour of _____ in the morning _____ cocks, none to be less than three pounds six ounces, nor more than four pounds eight ounces; and as many of each party's cocks as come within _____ one

one ounce of each other, shall fight for
a battle,
that is

each cock, in as equal divisions as the battles can be divided into six pits, or days play, at the cock-pit before mentioned; and the party's cocks that win the greatest number of battles, matched out of the number before specified, shall be entitled to the sum of

odd battle-money; and the sum to be staked into the hands of before

any cocks are pitted, by both parties. And we further agree to produce, shew, and weigh, on the said weighing days

cocks for bye battles, subject to the same weight as the cocks that fight the main, and these to be added to the number of main cocks unmatched, and as many of them as come within one ounce of each other, shall fight for

a battle: The number of cocks so matched,

M

to

to be equally divided as will permit of, and added to each day's play with the main cocks. And it is also agreed, that the balance of the battle-money shall be paid at the end of each day's play. It is also further agreed, for the cocks to fight in silver spurs, and with fair hackles; and the profits arising from the spectators to be equally divided between both parties, after all charges are paid that usually happen on these occasions. Witness our hands this day of

17

Witness

MARKS

MARKS GENERALLY PUT UPON COCKS.

FOURS in the face—is both norrils both eyes.

All fours—is out right, in right, out left, in left.

Out right	Buttoned in right
In right	Buttoned out left
Out left	Buttoned in left
In left	Punched out right
Right norril	Punched in right
Left norril	Punched out left
Right eye	Punched in left
Left eye	Under right eye
Buttoned out right	Under left eye.

KEEPING

KEEPING AN ACCOUNT OF BREEDING
&c.

THE keeping a regular account of your proceedings of breeding, walking, fighting, or any other circumstance appertaining to the pursuit, will be found not only useful, but absolutely necessary: I therefore have annexed a plan filled up, as well as an alphabet, to enter progressively each article under its respective head, so that by reference to the alphabet, you will easily find any information wished for.

FOR EXAMPLE,

You wish to know, what cock walks at Mr. Careful's of Southwell—On reference
to

to the letter C, you'll find it in page , and so of any cock or stag you have out. If you wish to know when and where they fought, with their fate, turn to the letter where such cock has walked.: if to their pedigree, to P: to your cash account to C: and if to any common place memorandums, to the letter M. Never neglect to put the folio to such entries, when you have occasion to continue the respective Names.



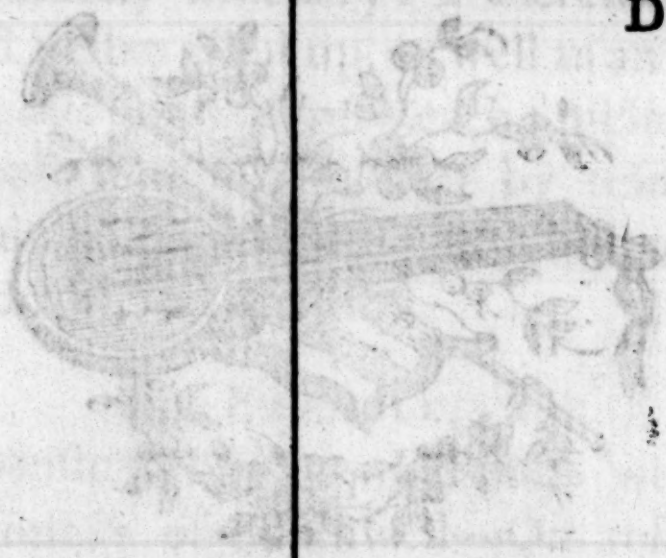
A

C

to the letter C you'll find it in page 1 and
to of any cock or flag you have out. If you
will to know when and where they fought
with their side, turn to the letter where each
cock has walked: if to their pedigree to
P. to go to each account to C and to
any common place in memorandums to the
letter M. Never neglect to put the fold to
each entry when you have occasion to
continue the respective names.

B

D



E

G

FM

H

I

L

K

M

N

P

O

Q

O

R

T

S

U

W

Y

X

Z

1793		In hand	Bags. 170	
April	20	To Nottingham with Cocks	30	Returned May
June	30	To Derby with ditto	27	Returned June

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

Dr, Careful (Mr.) of Southwell.

			Paid	Walk
1793				
April	12	To my bl. br. red stag, fours in face		2 6
1794.				
May	12	To my birchen duck, out r. in l.		2 6

Cr.

1794.			1794.			won	lost
April	12	Sent to Nottm.	April	24	Fought at Nottm.	won	
1795.							
May	12	Sent to Derby	May	24	Fought at Derby		lost

			<i>Paid</i>	<i>Walt</i>
1734		Sent to North	2	1734
1735		Sent to North	2	1735
1736				
1737				
1738				
1739				
1740				
1741				
1742				
1743				
1744				
1745				
1746				
1747				
1748				
1749				
1750				

won

loft

Paid

Walt

won

lost

R

[illegible]

won

lost

Paid

Walk

won

lost

[illegible]

won

lost

Paid

Walk

won

loft

T

[illegible]

lost

won

[illegible]

44

1793

Jan. 10 Turned down at No. 2 Barn.

		<i>Eggs.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Feb. 19	Brought away	12	
28.	Ditto	17	
Mar. 10.	Ditto	30	

		<i>Eggs.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>

Pedigree.

[illegible]

Pedigree

[illegible]

W

		<i>Eggs.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>

Pedigree.

	<i>Eggs.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>

[illegible]

Chickens sent out.

793.			<i>cocks</i>	<i>pullets</i>	<i>brought away</i>
June	20	Mr. Careful's, Southwell	4	3	August 27
Aug.	19	Mr. Lamb's, Oxon	3	2	October 19

[illegible]

cocks

pullets

brought away

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Cocking

100

Cocking

cocks

pullets

brought away

Contra

Cr.

1793.

Expences

l

s

d

Z

[illegible]

Cr.

l

s

d

Dr.

1

S

d

Cr.

l

s

d

A a

Dr.

l

s

d

Cr.

l

s

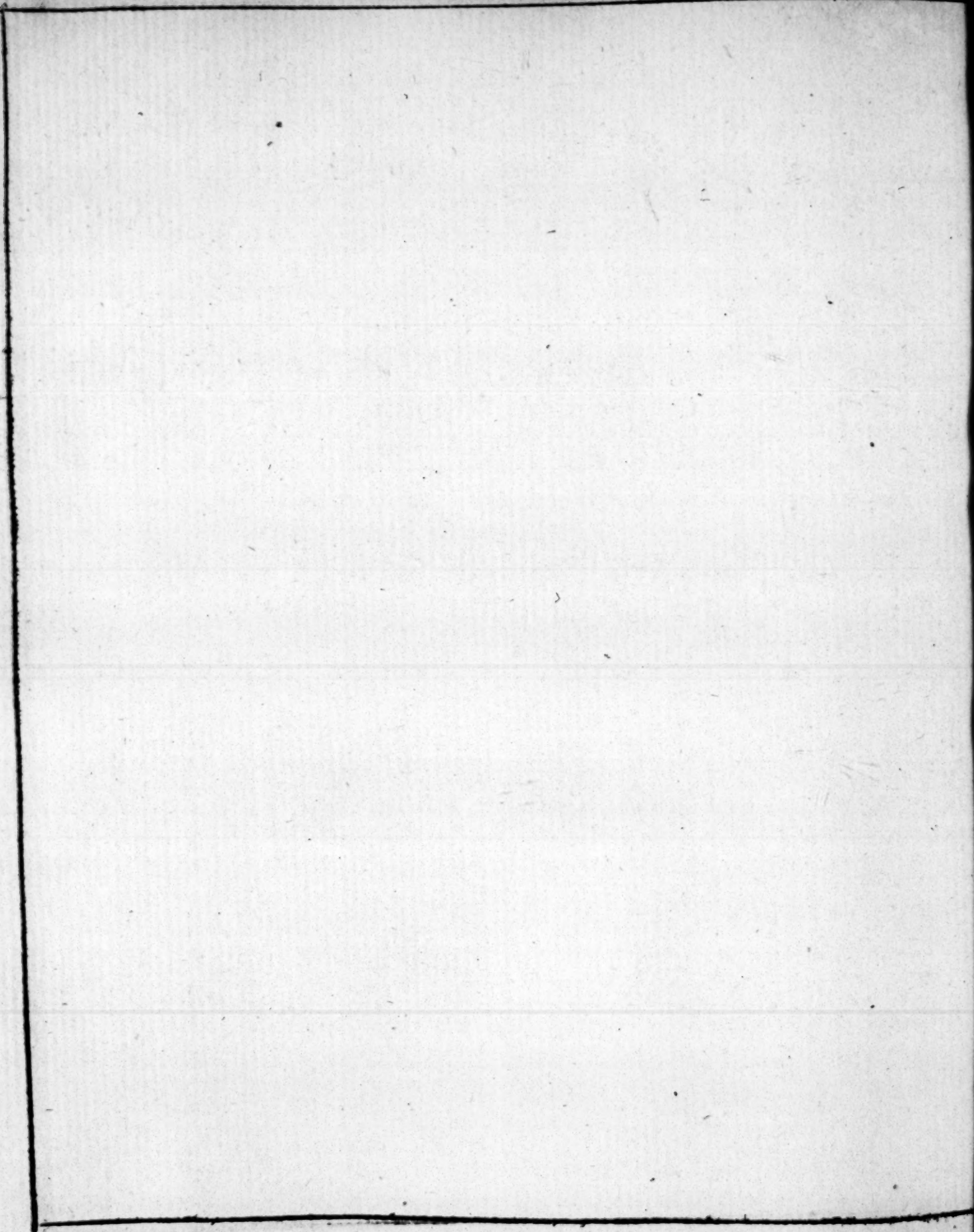
d

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges, particularly along the left edge and bottom center. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Memorandums

B b

Memorandums



Memorandums

Memorandums

Memorandums

C c

Memorandums

--

Memorandums

Memorandums

Eggs Set.

1793.

Set from Brood folio

Time.

Mar 10

Eggs

13

Hatch'd

Mar 31

Prod.

12

Set from Brood folio

20

15

Apr 10

13

Eggs Set.

[illegible]

Eggs Set.

[illegible]

Eggs Set.

[illegible]

Eggs Set.

E e

Marks. Chickens.

12 Chickens fours in face folio 2 Breed.

13 Chickens out right in left folio 5 do.

Marks. Chickens.

Marks. Chickens.

Marks. Chickens.

STATE OF A MAIN WHEN FOUGHT.

For R. Sanders, Esq.

Days. Mains. Byes.

1	4	2
2	3	2
3	6	2
4	4	4

17 10

14 10

3

For P. Smith, Esq.

Days. Mains. Byes.

1	3	2
2	4	2
3	3	3
4	4	3

14 10

o Battles in the Main.

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